



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CURRENT QUARANTINE MEASURES.

[From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, October 30, 1907.]

CHOLERA.

Austria.—The governor of Lemberg has established frontier stations at Brody and Podwoloczyska for the examination of travelers and baggage from the government of Kief. Five days' observation of all persons arriving from localities in that government is ordered at their respective destinations in Galicia.

Egypt.—October 1. The special measures ordered for Russian and other pilgrims to Mecca are as follows: Pilgrims arriving at Alexandria from Russia, Turkey, or the Balkan States shall not land at Alexandria, but be sent in a special quarantine railway train to Suez, to be there transshipped for the Hedjaz. This applies only for the five days following October 1. After that period pilgrims from those countries shall pass through the canal direct, without coming into communication with Egypt. A list of such persons shall be prepared and shall be certified by the sanitary authorities. The quarantine authorities shall have oversight of the pilgrims from the moment of their arrival to their being placed on the quarantine railway train. The pilgrims shall then be under the supervision of the sanitary authorities and so remain until their transshipment for the Hedjaz. The same measures shall be applied to pilgrim arrivals at Port Said.

Norway.—October 19. The Russian governments of Saratow, Pensa, Viatka, Ekaterinislav, and Tomsk, and the Don and Akmolinsk territory declared cholera infected. Vessels having cholera cases on board shall repair to the quarantine station at Odderen, in charge of a pilot.

Roumania.—October 12. The preventive measures ordered September 10 for arrivals from certain localities have been extended to apply to the cities of Kief and Kriwoi-Rog (Cherson district), the city of Zarizyn, the governments of Saratow, Archiereiski-Passelok, and Burgs-Atmanskya, the government and city of Kostroma, the government and city, of Jaroslaw, the government of Pensa, the government of Viatka, the district of Akmolinsk, the Black Sea province, the city of Ekaterinislav, the governments of Perm and Vladimir, the city of Kamyschin, the districts of Novo Onzensk and Nikolajewsk, the city and district of Novorossysk, the governments of Riasan and Tobolsk, the districts of Kuban, Fuburg, Akhierjk, and Atamon, the city of Taschkent, the district of Akenslinsk, the city of Rostow on

Don, the city of Tsicliakinsk, the military district of the Don, and the government of Tomsk.

Russia.—October 21. The Transbaikal district and the governments of Poltawa, Volhynia, Lublin, Mohilew, and Minsk declared cholera threatened.

PLAGUE.

British India.—September 19. Quarantine at port of Orissa ordered against arrivals from Tellicherry.

Egypt.—October 12. Quarantine against arrivals at ports in Egypt from Mitylene.

Roumania.—October 13. Disinfection ordered at the ports of Kilia, St. Georg, Tulcea, Isaccea, Galatz, and Braila, and destruction of rats at Sulina or Costanza, for arrivals from Oran on account of plague.

Russia.—October 21. The Manchurian branch line of the Transbaikal Railway, the station of Nadarowski in the district of Ak-schinsk and Manchuria station are again declared free of plague. District Prshewalsk in Semiretschje province, and the province in general, and districts Andischan and Osch in Ferghana province, are declared plague threatened.

Turkey.—October 17. Arrivals from Port Said subject to forty-eight hours' detention with disinfection and destruction of rats at some lazaretto in Turkey.

October 18. Arrivals from Mitylene again subject to disinfection and measures for rat destruction, the same to be carried out at the sanitary stations of Rhodes or Jaffa.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, October 16:

Week ended October 13. The following-named vessels were granted bills of health and, with the exception noted, inspected by me: October 7, the British steamship *Terence*, for New York, in a cargo of coffee, no change in the personnel of the crew, and with 3 first class, and 8 steerage passengers; the British steamship *Soldier Prince* for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers and no change in the crew personnel; and the Norwegian bark *Swanhild* for Pensacola, in stone ballast, and with 9 new members of the crew signed on in this port (this vessel, I was unable to inspect). October 10, the British steamship *Newton*, for New Orleans, in a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in crew personnel; and the British steamship *Dunottar*, for New York, in a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew.

At Rio de Janeiro during the week ended October 13, yellow fever caused no deaths, with no cases reported; bubonic plague caused 2 deaths with 10 new cases reported; and smallpox caused 6 deaths with 17 new cases reported. At the close of the week, there were under treatment in the hospital São Sebastião, no cases of yellow fever, 16 cases of smallpox, and 7 cases of plague.